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Melville, NY 11747			2617	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/663,034	Applicant(s) PARK ET AL.
	Examiner DAI A. PHUONG	Art Unit 2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/16/2009.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 19-38 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 19-38 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 10 June 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-166/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Argument

1. Applicant's arguments, filed 12/16/2009, with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant, on page 10 of the remark, argues that Wells discloses that information is sent using an SMS message. No conversion is taught or disclose by Wells. Further Wells does not teach or disclose that is SMS message are schedule-recordable SMS message. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Firstly, the claim recites that a data format of the schedule is converted into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message. However, the Applicant does not define what a data format of the schedule is. Therefore, the Examiner is broadly and reasonably interpreted the data format of the schedule is schedule/appointment information that is entry by the user and thereafter it is converted into an SMS message. In other words, the data format of the schedule is needed to format into a particular protocol, e.g., instant message, text, SMS or email, in order transmit to the end destination. In this case, Wells discloses in Column 15, lines 56-67 that the user enters the appointment information into the mobile station, thereafter the mobile station converted/translated the appointment information into a SMS message format and then sends the SMS message to the server. Note: the server should be stored the received SMS message before performing a further step. Therefore, the received SMS message could be called a schedule-recordable SMS message. In addition, Wells discloses in Column 13, line 33 to Column 15, line 12 that the mobile station is able to converted information into a SMS format.

Secondly, in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The references listed in the Information Disclosure Statement filed on 10/16/2009 has been considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 19-21 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Discolo et al. (Pub. No.: 20010054072) in view of Wells et al. (U.S. 6078820).

Regarding claim 19, Discolo et al. disclose a schedule transmission method in a mobile terminal 3 (fig. 1, mobile device) having a message function 140 (fig. 6, E-mail) and a schedule function 142 (fig. 6 SCHED) ([0106] to [0111]), the method comprising the steps of:

determining whether a schedule transmission input for transmitting a schedule recorded (meeting request) in the mobile terminal 3 (fig. 1, mobile device 3) to another mobile terminal (fig. 1, mobile device 10 and desktop 13) is selected by a user ([0106] to [0109]. Especially, Discolo et al. disclose in paragraph 109 “The receipt of the meeting request information from the

user, and the creation of a meeting object representative of the meeting and an electronic mail meeting request object are indicated by blocks 162 and 164 in FIG. 7"); and

if the schedule transmission input is selected ([0109]. Discolo et al. disclose "The receipt of the meeting request information from the user"), converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable message for recording in a scheduler and transmitting the schedule-recordable message to said another mobile terminal (mobile device 10 and desktop computer 13) (fig. 6, [0111]. Discolo et al. disclose "Because the electronic mail meeting request object must be transmitted to another device, scheduling application 142 calls methods in API 146 which manipulate electronic mail program 140 to retrieve a fully qualified electronic mail address for all of the potential attendees who are to receive the meeting request. In one preferred embodiment, scheduling application 142 obtains the fully qualified address directly from an address book").

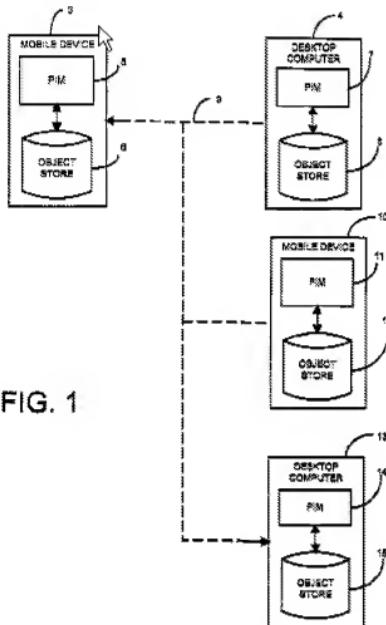


FIG. 1

However, Discolo et al. do not disclose converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose "The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS

message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40".)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including converting a data format of the schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to indicate the server that the SMS message is a scheduled SMS message.

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Furthermore, Discolo et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step comprises the step of repeatedly transmitting the converted message to a plurality of other mobile terminals in transmitting the schedule-recordable message to the other mobile terminals ([0010]. Discolo et al. disclose "For example, the user interface typically allows the user to pick a date and time (and often a place) on which the meeting is to be held. The user interface also typically allows the user to select a group of attendees that the user wishes to attend the meeting").

However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the converted SMS message.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose the converted SMS message (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose " The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40".)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the converted SMS message, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to send directly to the server and provide a discreet way of communication.

Regarding claim 21, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the data format of the schedule-recordable SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter distinguishing whether a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS message or a schedule-recordable SMS message ([0013]).

In an analogous art, Well et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the data format of the schedule-recordable SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter distinguishing a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS message (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose " The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40").).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the schedule-recordable SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter distinguishing a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS message, as taught by Well et al., the motivation being in order to indicate the server that the SMS message is a schedule SMS.

Regarding claim 37, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. Further, Discolo et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises a parameter identifying the number of recipients to which the schedule is to be transmitted ([0010] and [0106] to [0111]).

However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the data format of the SMS message.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose "The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40".)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule, as taught by Well et al., the motivation being in order to direct SMS message to the server and provide a discrete way of communicating.

5. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Discolo et al. (Pub. No.: 20010054072) in view of Wells et al. (U.S. 6078820) and further in view of Cronin (Pub. No.: 20030100336).

Regarding claim 38, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. disclose all limitations in claim 19. However, Discolo et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission

wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises parameters indicating a length of the schedule contents, an alert date and a time information of the schedule to be recorded, use of an alert tone for the schedule, and a type of the alert tone.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises parameters indicating a length of the schedule contents, an alert date and a time information of the schedule to be recorded (Col. 16, lines 10-18. Wells et al. disclose “At some subsequent time, identified by the Alert information, a SMS message is sent to the mobile station 10. One suitable displayed message format is to display the text "Reminder", along with the text "At" followed by the Time of the appointment, if the time was saved with the appointment. The subscriber may also interact with the display 20 and keypad 22 to view existing appointments for a particular date.”)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises parameters indicating a length of the schedule contents, an alert date and a time information of the schedule to be recorded, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to alert the user all future events.

However, the combination of Discolo et al. and Wells et al. do not disclose use of an alert tone for the schedule, and a type of the alert tone.

In an analogous art, Cronin discloses use of an alert tone for the schedule, and a type of the alert tone. ([0003] to [0004] and [0011] to [0019]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Discolo et al. by specifically including use of an alert tone for the schedule, and a type of the alert tone., as taught by Cronin, the motivation being in order to command the second device to alert the user when the meeting or appointment threshold condition are met.

6. Claims 22-25 and 28-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tarkiainen et al. (Pub. No.: 20010041560) in view of Godfrey et al. (Pub. No.: 20030018816).

Regarding claim 23, Tarkiainen et al. disclose a schedule transmission method in a mobile terminal, comprising the steps of:

if a schedule message transmission input for schedule recording to other mobile terminals is selected by a key input, converting, by a controller, a data format of a schedule into a data format of a schedule-recordable SMS message, and transmitting the schedule-recordable SMS message to the other mobile terminals ([0028]-[0035], [0040]-[0041] and [0048] to [0052]); and

upon receiving the schedule-recordable SMS message by another mobile terminal, recording, by a controller of the another mobile terminal, schedule information of the received schedule-recordable SMS message as a schedule ([0028]-[0035], [0040]-[0041] and [0048] to [0052]).

However, Tarkiainen et al. disclose do not disclose if a schedule recording input is selected by a key input of the another mobile terminal.

In an analogous art, Godfrey et al. disclose if a schedule recording input is selected by a key input of the another mobile terminal ([0165] to [0169]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Tarkiainen et al. by specifically including if a schedule recording input is selected by a key input of the another mobile terminal, as taught by Godfrey et al., the motivation being in order to allow calendar systems on multiple platforms to inter-operate and also accepting or generating meeting requests.

Regarding claim 22, this claim is also rejected for the same reason as claim 23.

Regarding claim 24, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. Further, Tarkiainen et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the schedule message is transmitted using an SMS service ([0028]-[0035], [0040]-[0041] and [0048] to [0052]).

Regarding claim 25, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. Further, Godfrey et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the schedule message is transmitted using an E-mail over the internet ([0165] to [0169]).

Regarding claim 28, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. Further, Tarkiainen et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule includes at least one or two or more tags indicating a schedule subject, a date, a time, contents, a schedule

lasting time, a phone number of the other party ([0028]-[0035], [0040]-[0041] and [0048] to [0052]).

Regarding claim 29, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitations in claim 25. Further, Tarkiainen et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step comprises the steps of: determining whether the schedule transmission input for transmitting an message containing schedule information and alert information to another mobile terminal is selected by the user; and if the schedule transmission input is selected, converting a data format of the message into a data format of a schedule-recordable email message, and transmitting the schedule-recordable email message to said another mobile terminal ([0028]-[0035], [0040]-[0041] and [0048] to [0052]).

Regarding claim 30, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitations in claim 25. Further, Tarkiainen et al. disclose the schedule SMS message ([0028]-[0035], [0040]-[0041] and [0048] to [0052]). Furthermore, Godfrey et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of converting the data format of the message into the data format of the schedule- recordable message comprises the step of dividing a data field of an message into a subparameter ID (identifier), a subparameter length, an alert mode, an alert time_year, an alert time_month, an alert time_date, an alert time_hours, an alert time_minutes, and an alert time_seconds according to a corresponding schedule, so as to enable the other mobile terminal to be able to record the message as a schedule ([0079] to [0165]).

Regarding claim 31, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. Further, Tarkiainen et al. disclose the schedule transmission wherein the

step (b) comprises the steps of: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is input, converting a data format of the received SMS message into a format of a data recordable in a scheduler and recording the converted data in the scheduler ([0028]-[0035], [0040]-[0041] and [0048] to [0052]).

Regarding claim 32, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. Further, Tarkiainen et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step (b) comprises the steps of: upon receiving an SMS message, if the received SMS message is a schedule-recordable message, recording a schedule including alert information of the received SMS message ([0028]-[0035], [0040]-[0041] and [0048] to [0052]). On the other hand, Godfrey et al. disclose determining whether a schedule recording key is input; and if the schedule recording key is input, recording the schedule message ([0165] to [0169]).

Regarding claim 33, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitations in claim 24. Further, Tarkiainen et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the step of recording the schedule containing alert information of the received SMS message comprises the steps of: analyzing a schedule contents, an alert mode, and an alert time by consulting data of a data field of the received SMS message; and recording the analyzed schedule contents, alert mode and alert time in the scheduler ([0028]-[0035], [0040]-[0041] and [0048] to [0052]).

Regarding claim 34, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitations in claim 32. Further, Tarkiainen et al. disclose the schedule transmission method

wherein the step of recording the schedule containing alert information of the received SMS message comprises the steps of: checking the schedule by analyzing a preset tagged text for schedule recording in the received SMS message; and recording the checked schedule ([0028]-[0035], [0040]-[0041] and [0048] to [0052]).

Regarding claim 35, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. Furthermore, Godfrey et al. disclose the schedule transmission further comprising the step of recording the received schedule message in a scheduler and then displaying the recorded schedule on an external window if an input for displaying the recorded schedule on the external window is selected by the user ([0165] to [0169]).

7. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tarkiainen et al. (Pub. No.: 20010041560) in view of Godfrey et al. (Pub. No.: 20030018816) and further in view of wells et al. (U.S. 6078820)

Regarding claim 27, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitation in claim 24. However, Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises an identifier for distinguishing whether a corresponding message is a common SMS message or a schedule-recordable SMS message.

In an analogous art, Well et al. disclose the schedule transmission method wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises an identifier for distinguishing a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS

message (col. 15, lines 59-67. Wells et al. disclose " The appointment information is sent to the PMC/WWW server 42 using a DESC-encoded SMS message, via the RF link, BS 30, MSC 34, SMSC 36, and one of the link 42a or the network 40").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission method wherein the data format of the SMS message obtained by converting the data format of the schedule comprises an identifier for distinguishing a corresponding message is a schedule-recordable SMS message, as taught by Well et al., the motivation being in order to indicate the server that the SMS message is a scheduled SMS.

8. Claims 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tarkiainen et al. (Pub. No.: 20010041560) in view of Godfrey et al. (Pub. No.: 20030018816) and further in view of Wells et al. (U.S. 6078820) and further in view of Cronin (Pub. No.: 20030100336).

Regarding claim 36, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. disclose all limitations in claim 23. However, Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. do not disclose the schedule transmission wherein the step of displaying the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, displaying a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding displaying the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed.

In an analogous art, Wells et al. the schedule transmission wherein the step of displaying the recorded schedule on an external window (Col. 16, lines 10-18. Wells et al. disclose "At some subsequent time, identified by the Alert information, a SMS message is sent to the mobile station 10. One suitable displayed message format is to display the text "Reminder", along with the text "At" followed by the Time of the appointment, if the time was saved with the appointment. The subscriber may also interact with the display 20 and keypad 22 to view existing appointments for a particular date.")

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. by specifically including the schedule transmission wherein the step of displaying the recorded schedule on an external window, as taught by Wells et al., the motivation being in order to alert the user all future events.

However, the combination of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. and Wells et al. do not disclose the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, displaying a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding displaying the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed.

In an analogous art, Cronin discloses the step of alerting the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, alerting a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding alerting the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed ([0003] to [0004] and [0011] to [0019]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Tarkiainen et al. and Godfrey et al. by specifically including the step of alerting the recorded schedule on an external window comprises the step of comparing a lasting time of the recorded schedule with a current time, alerting a corresponding schedule on the external window if a date and a time are identical to the current time, and avoiding alerting the corresponding schedule if the time and the lasting time have elapsed, as taught by Cronin, the motivation being in order to command the second device to alert the user when the meeting or appointment threshold condition are met.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dai A Phuong whose telephone number is 571-272-7896. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on 571-272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2617

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Dai A Phuong/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617
Date: 02/09/2010

/Patrick N. Edouard/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617